

The New York Times

# MID-WEEK PICTORIAL



## AUSTRIA HUNGARY'S NEW EMPEROR

The late Emperor Francis Joseph, who ended a sixty-eight year reign Nov. 21, 1916, dying at the age of 86.

Carl Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria-Hungary, grandnephew of the late Francis Joseph, born Aug. 17, 1887.

The new Empress Zita, Princess of the Bourbon house of Parma, born May 9, 1892, married Oct. 21, 1911.



# SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES IN THE LATE ELECTION



**CHARLES S. WHITMAN,**  
Elected Governor of New York for a second term.



**WILLIAM M. CALDER,**  
Elected U. S. Senator from New York to succeed  
Senator O'Gorman.



**HIRAM JOHNSON,**  
Elected U. S. Senator from California by  
overwhelming vote.  
(Underwood & Underwood.)



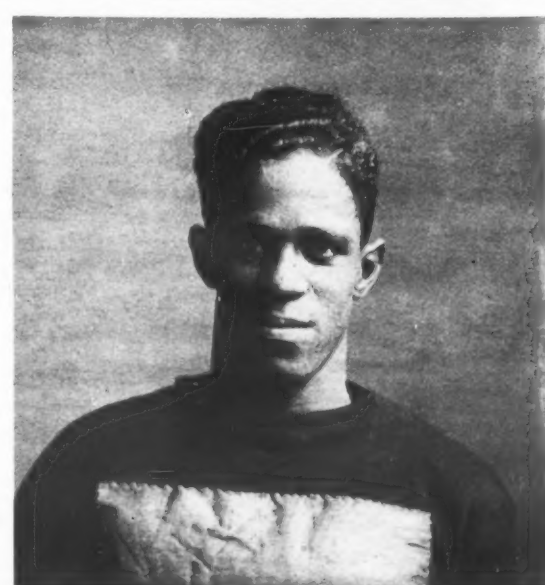
**WALTER EDGE,**  
Elected Governor of New Jersey, well  
known in advertising field.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



**O. D. BLEAKELY,**  
Elected to Congress from Franklin, Penn.;  
flew from Philadelphia to Washington Nov.  
20 in an army aeroplane operated by Ser-  
geant Wm. C. Ocher, U. S. Aviation Corps.  
(Central News Photo.)



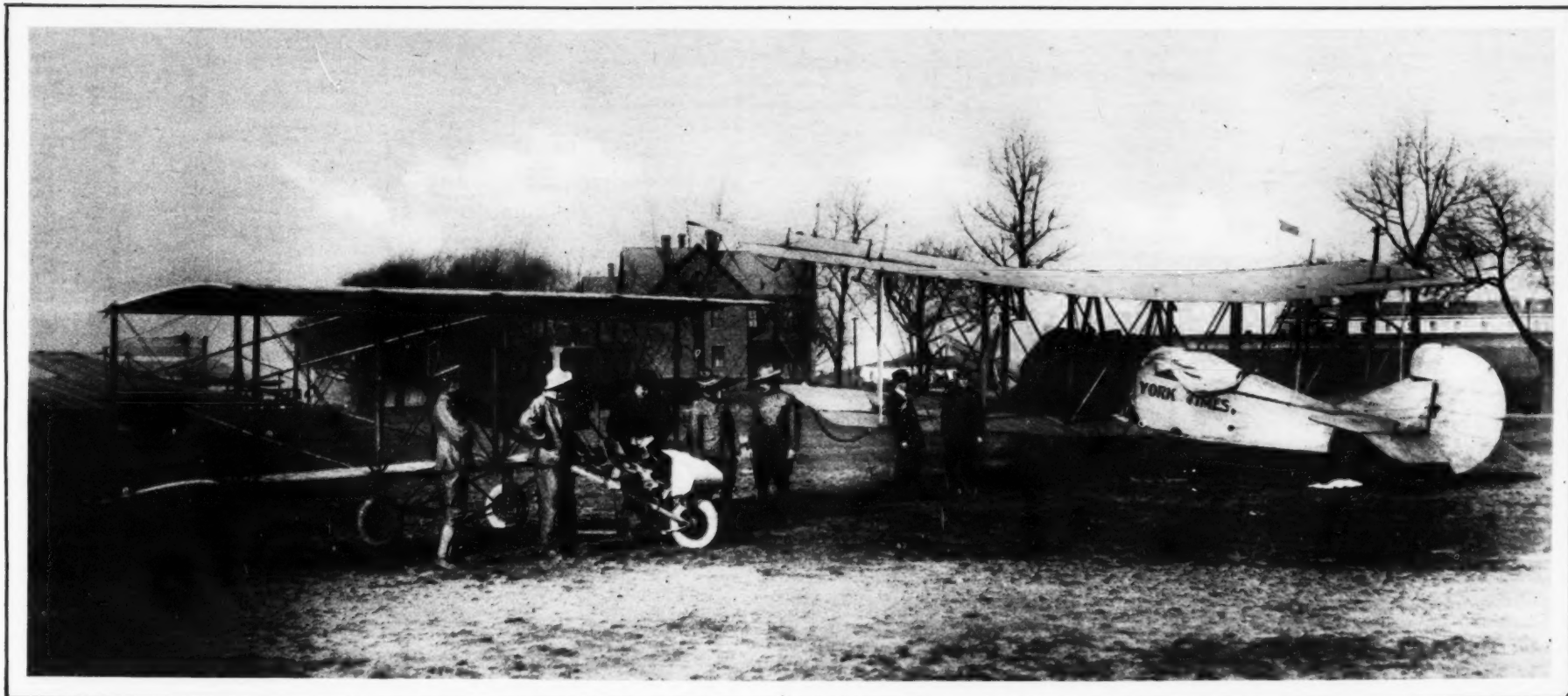
**PRESIDENT-ELECT OF CUBA AND HIS WIFE.**  
**MARIO G. MENOCAL,**  
Re-elected President of Cuba, and Senora Menocal.



**FRED D. POLLARD,**  
Brown's star halfback, the colored player  
who is credited with the football victories  
over Harvard and Yale.  
(Pack Photo News.)



## THE CHAMPION WOMAN LONG DISTANCE FLIER



Miss Law's biplane alongside Carlstrom's New York Times machine, which flew from Chicago Nov. 3.  
(Photos © American Press Association.)

Miss Ruth Law left Chicago in a 100 horse power old type Curtiss biplane at 8:25 A. M., Sunday, Nov. 19, and flew without stop to Hornell, N. Y., arriving at 2:10 P. M., a distance of 590 miles. She landed there to obtain a fresh supply of fuel. She then flew to Binghamton, N. Y., 90 miles distant, and landed on account of darkness. She left Binghamton at 7:23 A. M., Monday, Nov. 20, and arrived at Governors Island, N. Y., at 9:37 A. M. The total distance covered was 890 miles; actual flying time was 8 hours 55½ minutes. Miss Law broke the world's record for women fliers, and made the champion American long distance flight without stop.



Miss Law as she sat in her machine.



Received by General Wood on arrival at Governors Island.  
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)



SKY SENTINELS WATCHING FOR HOSTILE AIR CRAFT



Beautiful aerial spectacle at sunset above Paris, the city in outline beneath.  
(Root Newspaper Association.)

TRENCH FIGHTING HAS DEVELOPED A NEW SMALL GUN



TRENCH FIGHTING HAS DEVELOPED A NEW SMALL GUN



A type of the small gun which is now in use in the trenches being dragged by soldiers.  
(Press Illustrating Service.)



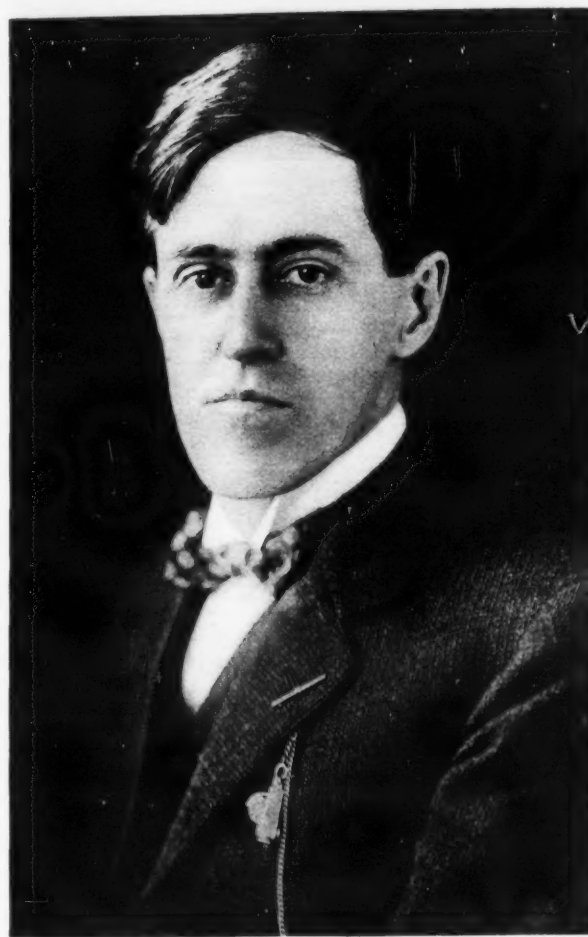
# PERSONALITIES OF INTEREST IN THE NEWS



Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, Chairman House Banking Committee, mentioned as possible successor to William G. McAdoo as Secretary of the Treasury.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



PETER GOELET GERRY.  
Newly elected U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, defeating Senator Henry F. Lippett. Mr. Gerry is 37 years of age.  
(Press Illustrating Service.)



Josiah O. Wolcott, who defeated U. S. Senator du Pont in Delaware; he is 39 years of age.  
(Underwood & Underwood.)



A late picture of the Duke of Aosta, who is well known in America and is said to be responsible for capturing 65,000 Austrians.  
(Press Illustrating Service.)



Latest picture of Thomas A. Edison in his working clothes in his laboratory.  
(Press Illustrating Service.)



The Spanish royal family, showing the King, the Queen, their six children, all born since 1907, and the Queen Mother.  
(Underwood & Underwood.)



## A CITY DISINTERRED AFTER A THOUSAND YEARS



An excavated street in Fostat; original brickwork is yet intact; the buildings originally were seven or eight stories high.

The most interesting excavation of the present day is now proceeding just outside Cairo, where, covered by mounds of rubbish, has lain buried for over a thousand years the ancient town of "Fostat" (or the Town of the Tent). Fostat was built by the Arab General Amr, (?) who conquered Egypt in 640 (A. D.) and was the first Arab town, therefore, in Egypt. It remained the metropolis of Egypt for five centuries, and was inhabited by wealthy citizens who lived in great luxury. All historians have deplored the fact that no trace of this period of history was to be seen above ground. The excavations are being supervised by M. Bahgat, Director of the Cairo Arabic Museum.

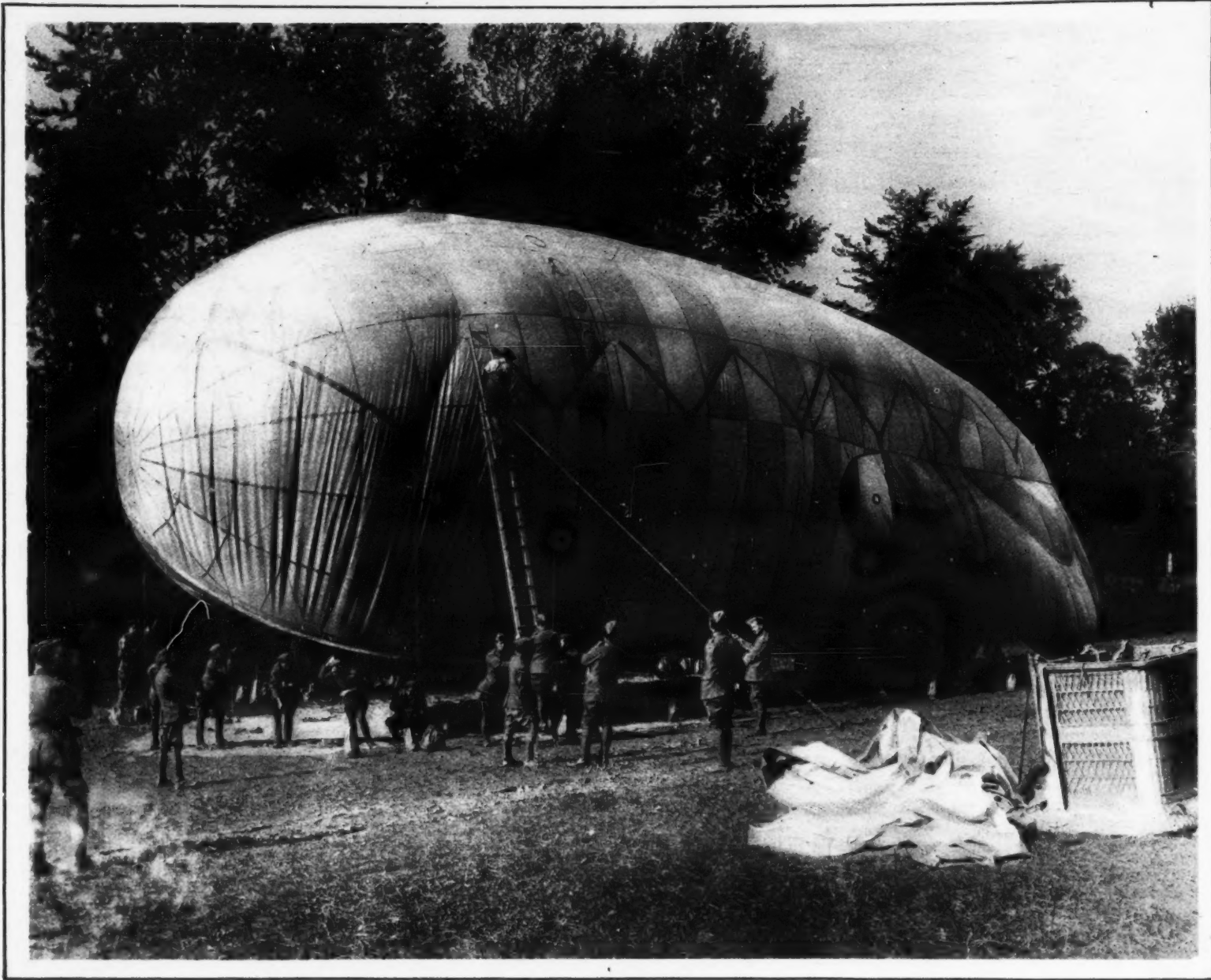


Antiquities, including lamps, water bottles, &c., found at Fostat: In the centre are seen hand grenades used in war 1,200 years ago; they were hurled with lighted naphtha in ancient times, and were known as "Greek fire."

(Photos © International Film Service.)



# OPERATIONS FROM THE OBSERVATION



A French kite balloon held at anchor while being overhauled.



A kite balloon about to begin an ascent.



Photograph of



A trench



THURSDAY,  
NOVEMBER 30, 1916.

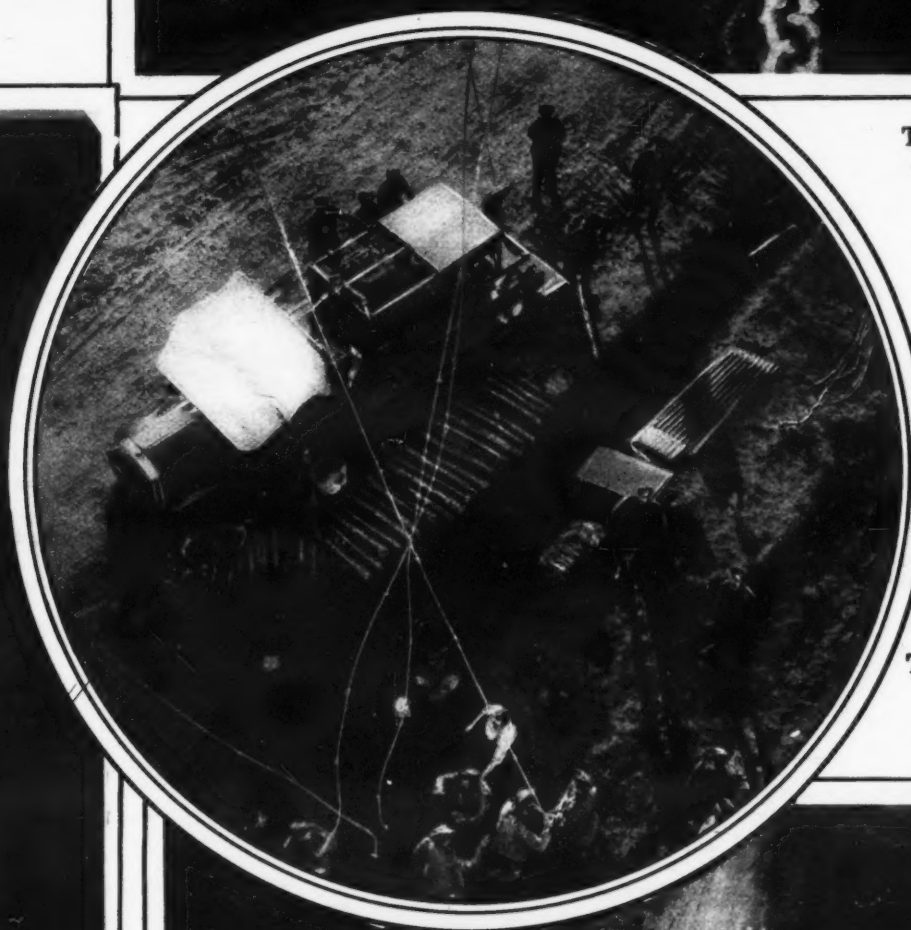
# ON BALLOONS ON THE BATTLE FRONTS



a convoy from a balloon in Western France.



The appearance of a  
reserve trench from  
above.



The crew and windlass  
from above.  
(Photos by Central News  
Service.)



on the Somme from a balloon.



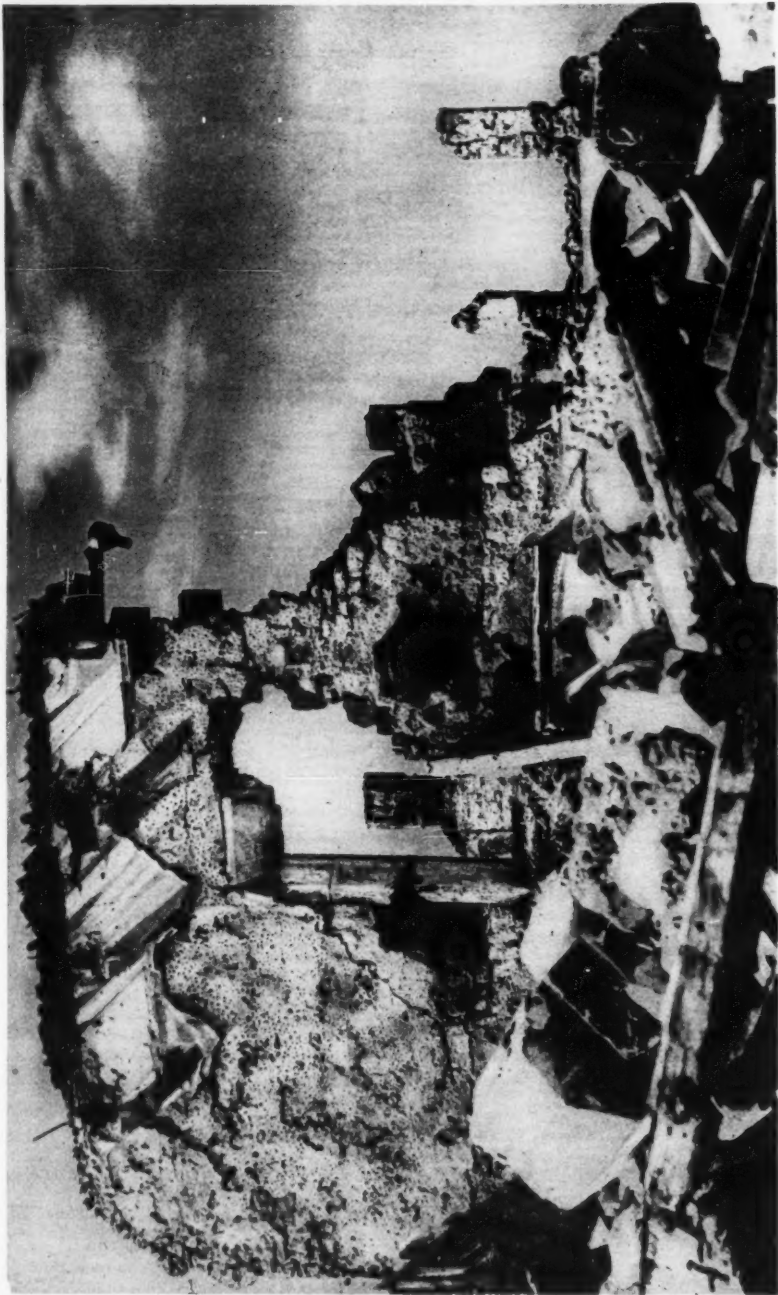
Photographing from above of the crew that released the kite balloon.



# THE DEVASTATION OF WAR



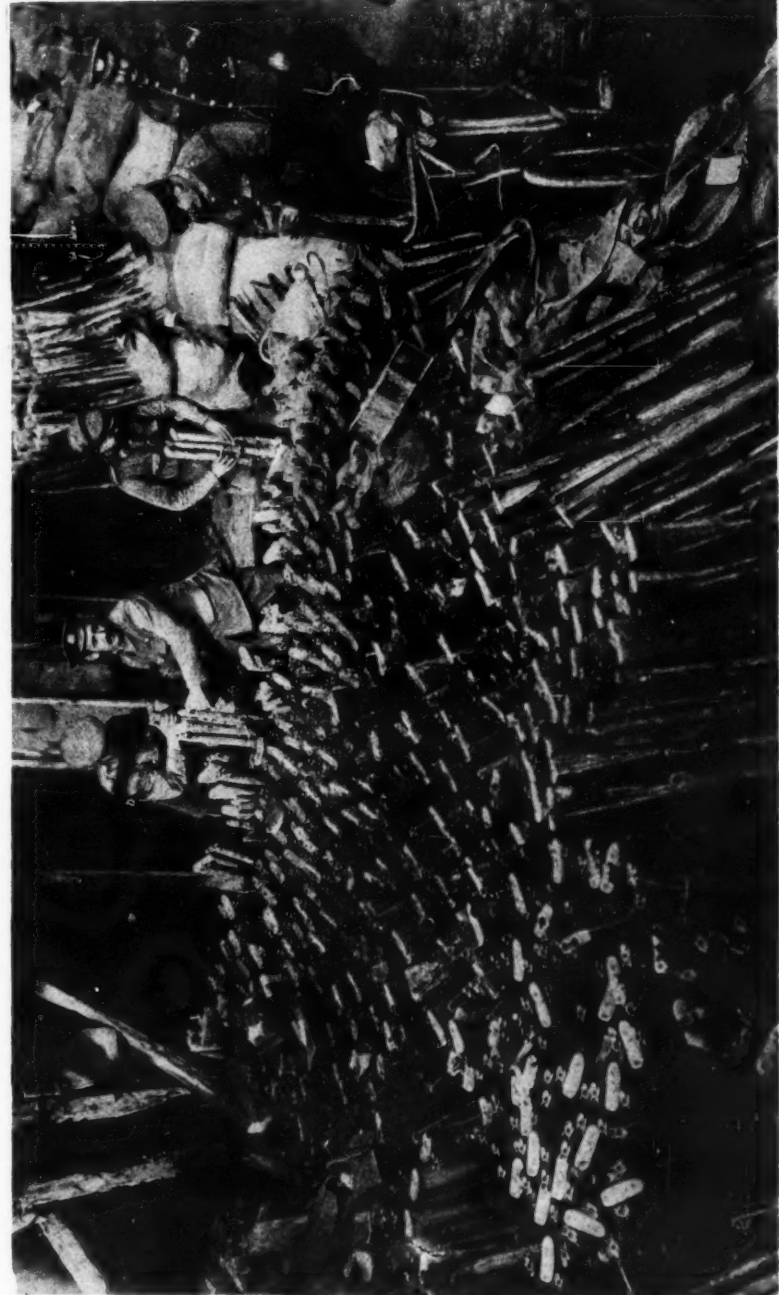
The church at Mount Sante, near Gorizia, destroyed by the Italians.



Ruins of a church in the Trentino battlefield—effect of Italian guns.  
(Photos, Underwood & Underwood.)



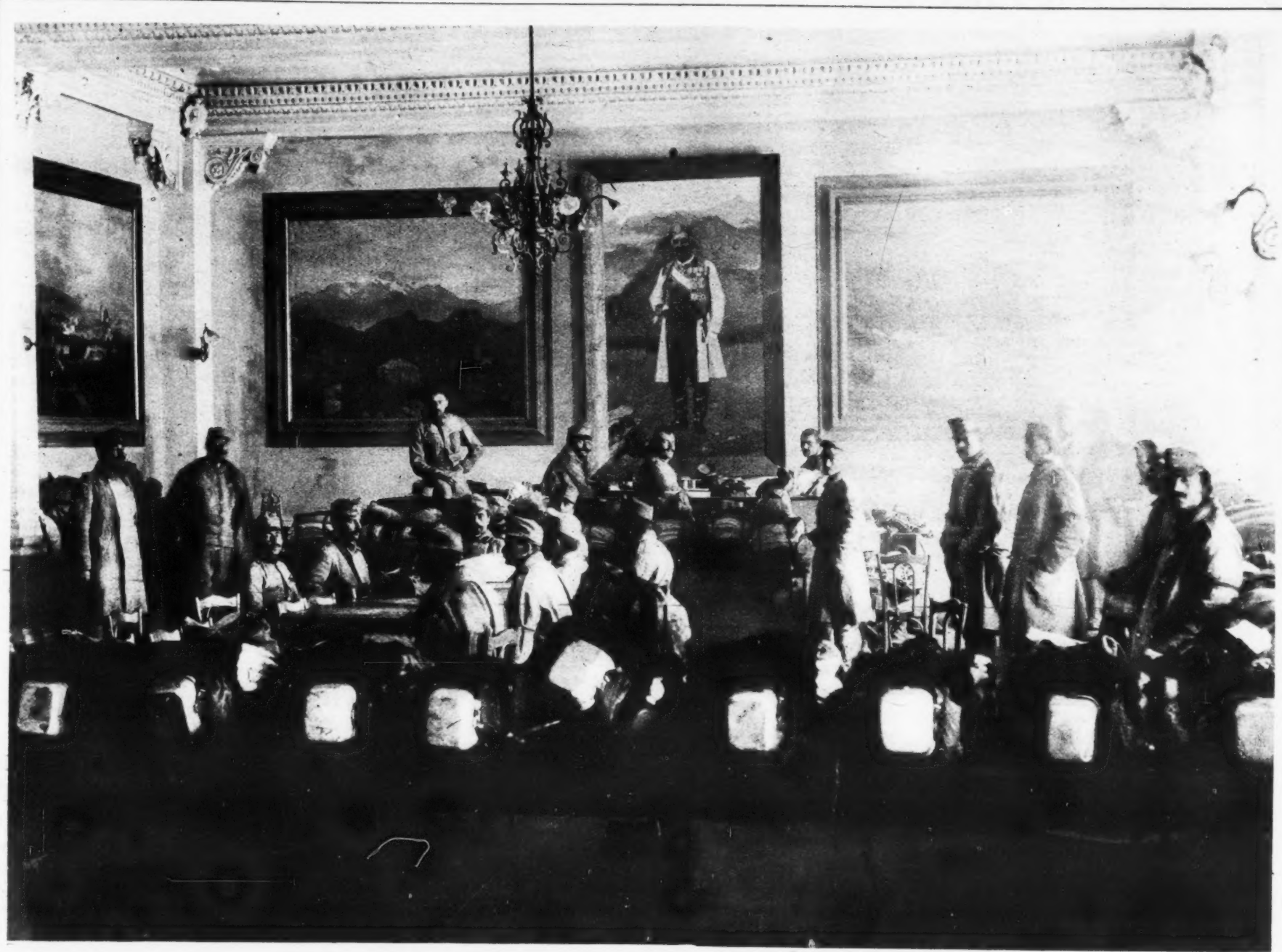
All that remains of the Mouquet Farm, conspicuous as one of the captures by the Allies on the Somme.



Some of the material gathered from the field after the battle was fought.  
(International Film Service.)



# PARLIAMENT HOUSE AS A DINING ROOM



Group of Austrian soldiers dining in the Montenegro House of Parliament.  
(Universal Press Syndicate.)



General von Beseler, Governor  
General of conquered Russian  
Poland, who proclaimed the  
new kingdom.  
(Underwood & Underwood.)



A late picture of the King of  
Rumania and his heir.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Dr. Ernest von Koerber, former  
Finance Minister, made  
Premier of Austria-Hungary  
in succession to the as-  
sassinated Premier,  
Count Stuerghk.  
(Press Illustrating Service.)





# HOW FRENCH VILLAGES APPEAR AFTER BE



ENTRANCE TO A DEEP GERMAN DUGOUT IN FRONT OF DOUAU-  
MONT, NEAR VERDUN.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



VILLAGE OF GENNERMONT, ON THE SOMME FRONT, RECENTLY  
RECAPTURED.  
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)

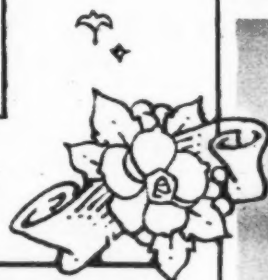


ALL THAT REMAINS OF BOVENT, A SOMME VILLAGE NEAR ABLAINCOURT  
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)

EACH OF THESE PICTURES REPRESENTS A BIT OF FR  
BY RECENT BATTLES ON THE SOMME AND AROUND VER  
WITH THE AID OF THE MEN IN THE TRENCHES, HAVE REC  
HAPPY VILLAGES, BUT ONLY AFTER THEY HAD SMASHE  
INDISTINGUISHABLE CHAOS. GERMAN SOLDIERS HELD TH  
AND GAVE THEM UP ONLY AT THE POINT OF THE BAYON  
PRESSIVELY THE DEVASTATING NATURE OF THE CATAST



TOWN OF CHAULNES WHEN IT  
(© Central News.)



THE "WOODS OF CHAULNES" AS THEY LOOKED WHEN THE  
ENTERED THE  
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)

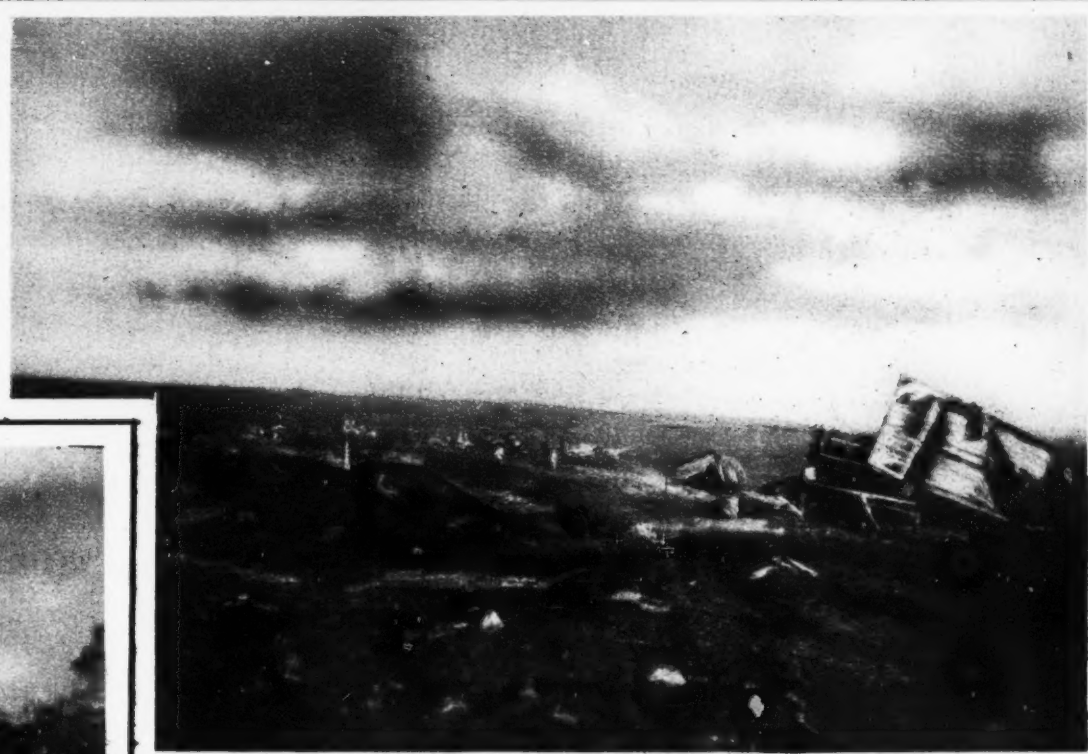


# R BEING RECONQUERED FROM THE GERMANS

A BIT OF FRANCE WRESTED FROM GERMAN OCCUPATION AROUND VERDUN. HEAVY FRENCH AND BRITISH GUNS, ES, HAVE RECONQUERED THE SITES OF WHAT WERE ONCE AD SMASHED EVERY HOME, OFFICE, AND CHURCH INTO ERS HELD THEIR POSITIONS IN THESE RUINS TO THE LAST, F THE BAYONET. THE PICTURES ILLUSTRATE MOST IM- THE CATASTROPHE THAT HAS OVERTAKEN EUROPE.



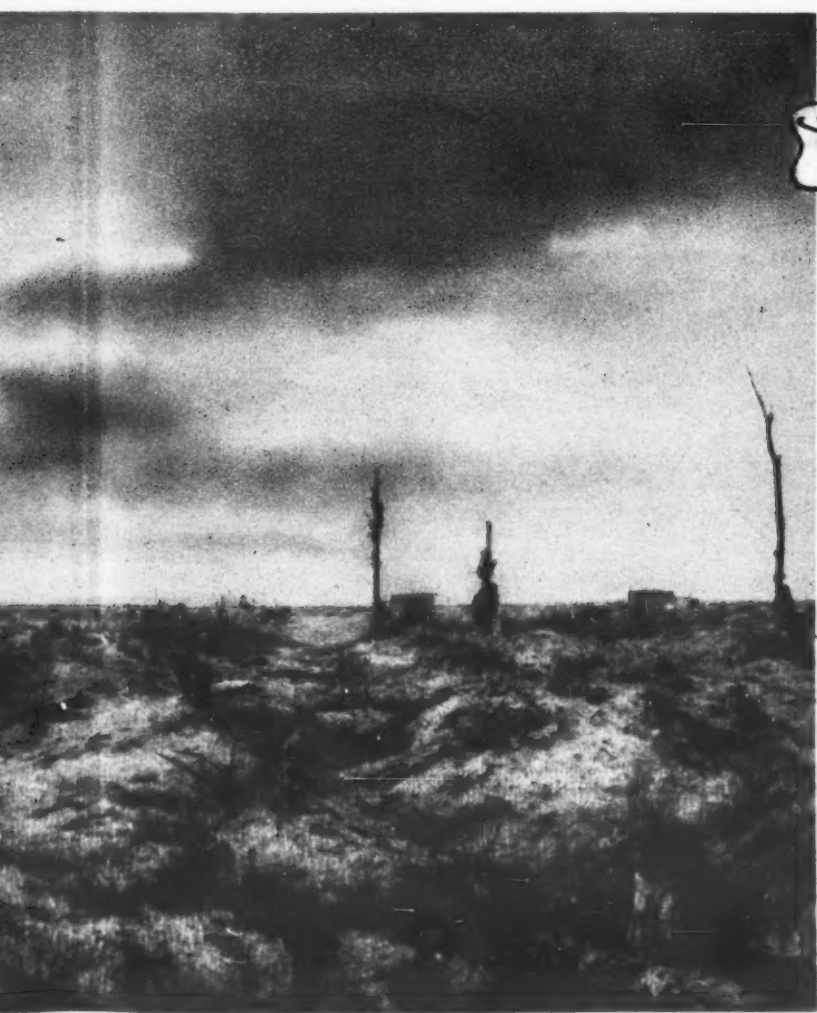
ES WHEN IT WAS RECAPTURED.  
(© Central News.)



BATTLEFIELD ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF COMBLES, ON THE  
SOMME FRONT.  
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



THE BEST PRESERVED HOUSES IN DOUAUMONT VILLAGE,  
NEAR VERDUN.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



LOOKED WHEN THE FRENCH TROOPS CONQUERED AND  
ENTERED THEM.  
(from Press Illustrating Co.)



GERMAN BOMB-PROOF SHELTER AT DOUAUMONT AFTER FRENCH GUNS  
GOT THROUGH WITH IT.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

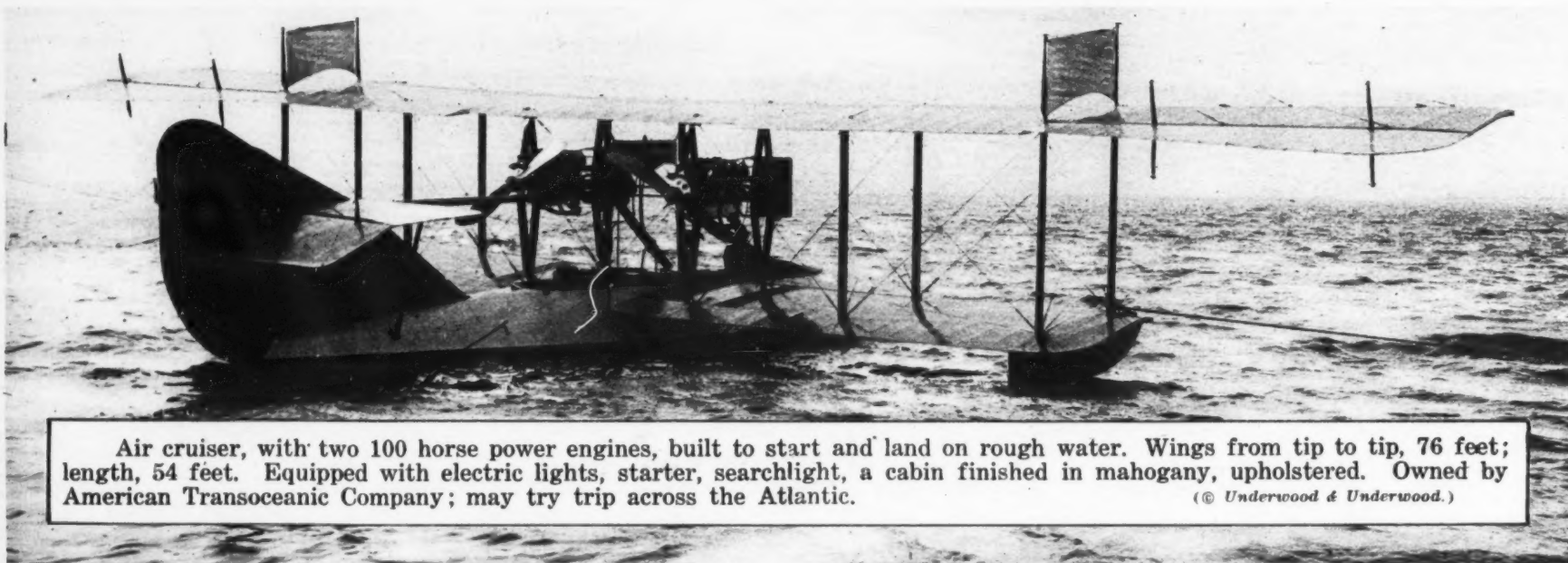


## PROTECTING MERCHANT VESSELS FROM SUBMARINES



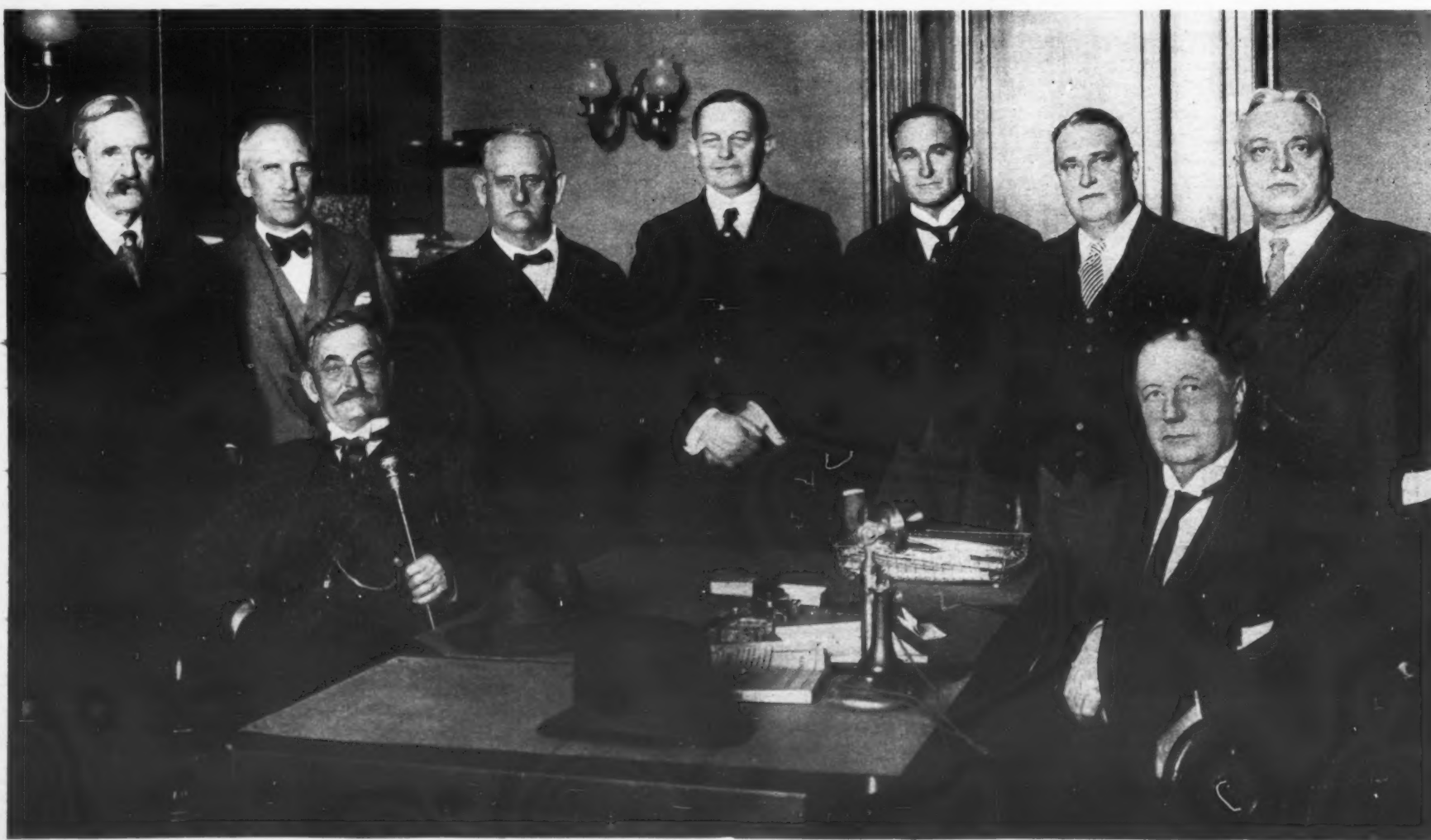
French liner Touraine arriving at New York Harbor Nov. 20, with big gun mounted on her deck for defense against U-boats. (© International Film Service.)

## GIANT AIR CRUISER TO CARRY ELEVEN PASSENGERS



Air cruiser, with two 100 horse power engines, built to start and land on rough water. Wings from tip to tip, 76 feet; length, 54 feet. Equipped with electric lights, starter, searchlight, a cabin finished in mahogany, upholstered. Owned by American Transoceanic Company; may try trip across the Atlantic. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

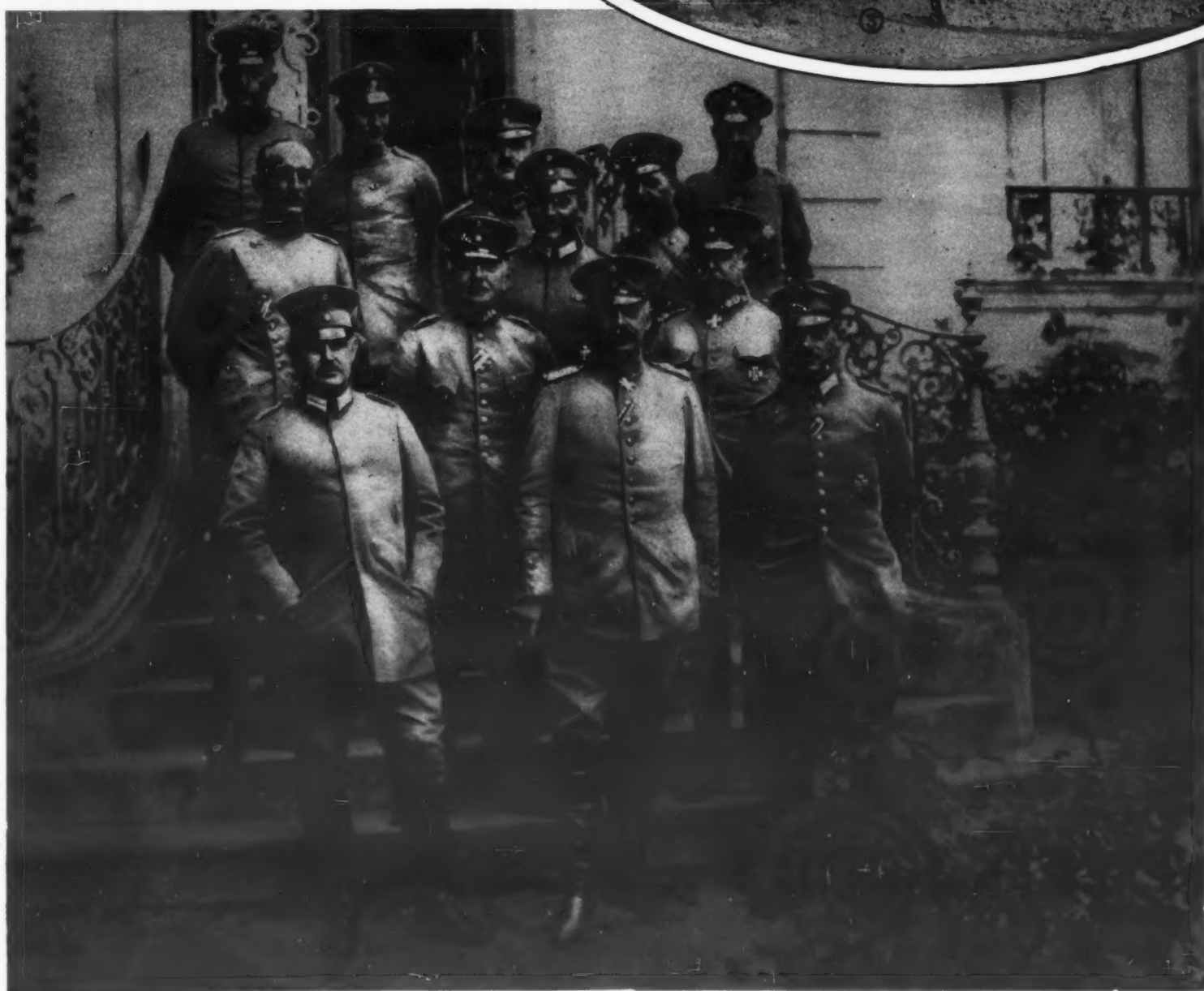
## INVESTIGATING THE ADAMSON EIGHT-HOUR LAW



The joint committee of House and Senate appointed to investigate the Adamson eight-hour law, which has begun its sessions, is shown herewith: Reading from left to right: Senator A. B. Cummins, Congressmen E. L. Hamilton, T. W. Sims, Senator O. W. Underwood, Congressman J. Y. Robinson, Senator F. B. Brundage, Congressman J. J. Esch. Sitting: Congressman Adamson and Senator F. G. Newlands. (Central News Photo Service.)



# A PAGE OF LATE GERMAN PICTURES



1. General von Eimen, one of the leading German commanders in the field.

2. German soldiers repairing a blown-up crater on the Somme.

(Photo Press Illustrating Service.)

3. Moving picture theatre on the field erected by Archduke Joseph for Austrian and German soldiers.

(Central News Photo.)

4. Lieutenant General von Gundel, who received the order "Pour le Merite" after the Vaux bombardment.

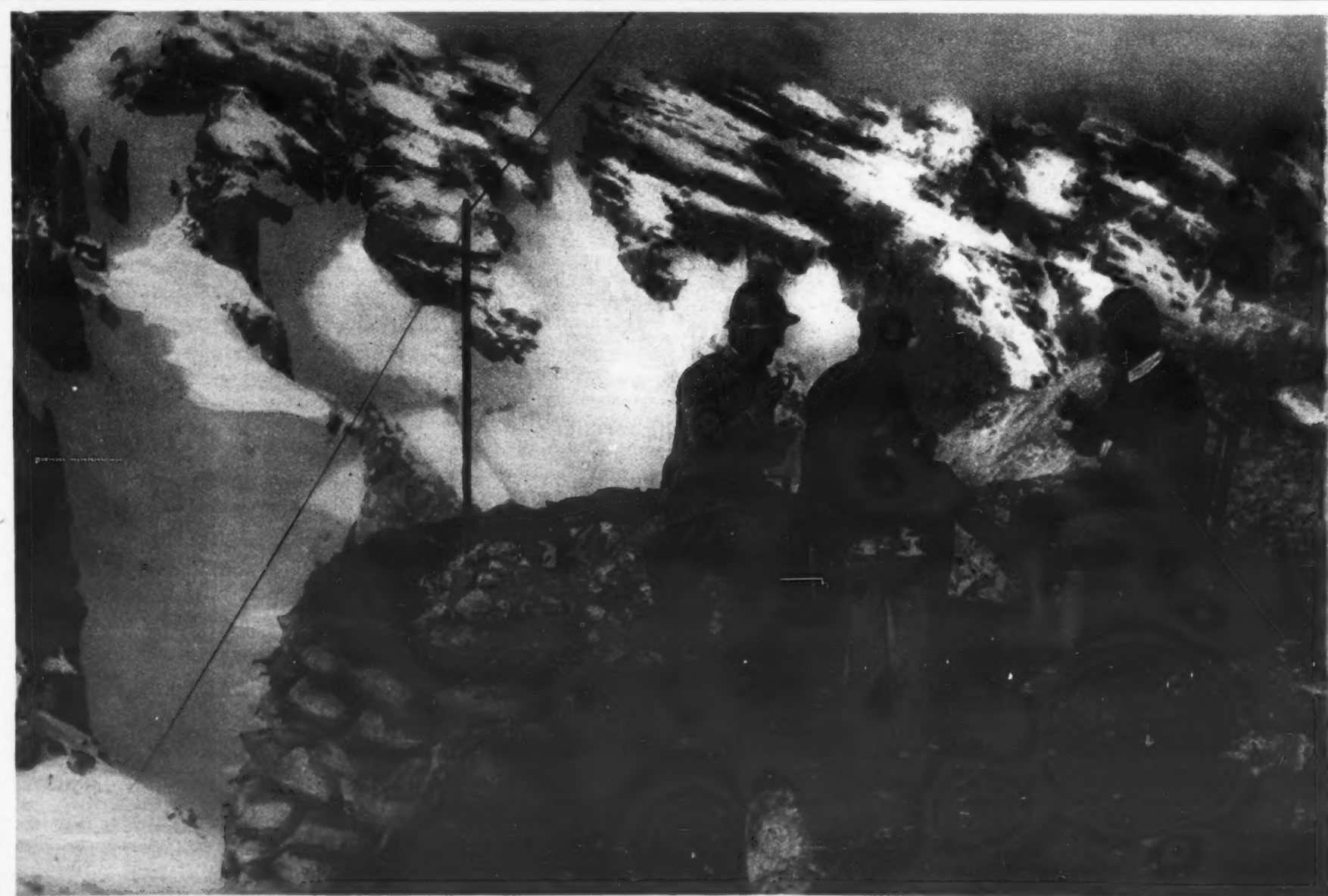
(Photos International Film Service.)



## FIGHTING IN THE-SNOW CLAD ALPS



Italians shelling a lofty Austrian position with a "305."  
(© International Film Service.)



Taking a cup of coffee at 12,000 feet altitude.  
(© American Press Association; from Medem.)



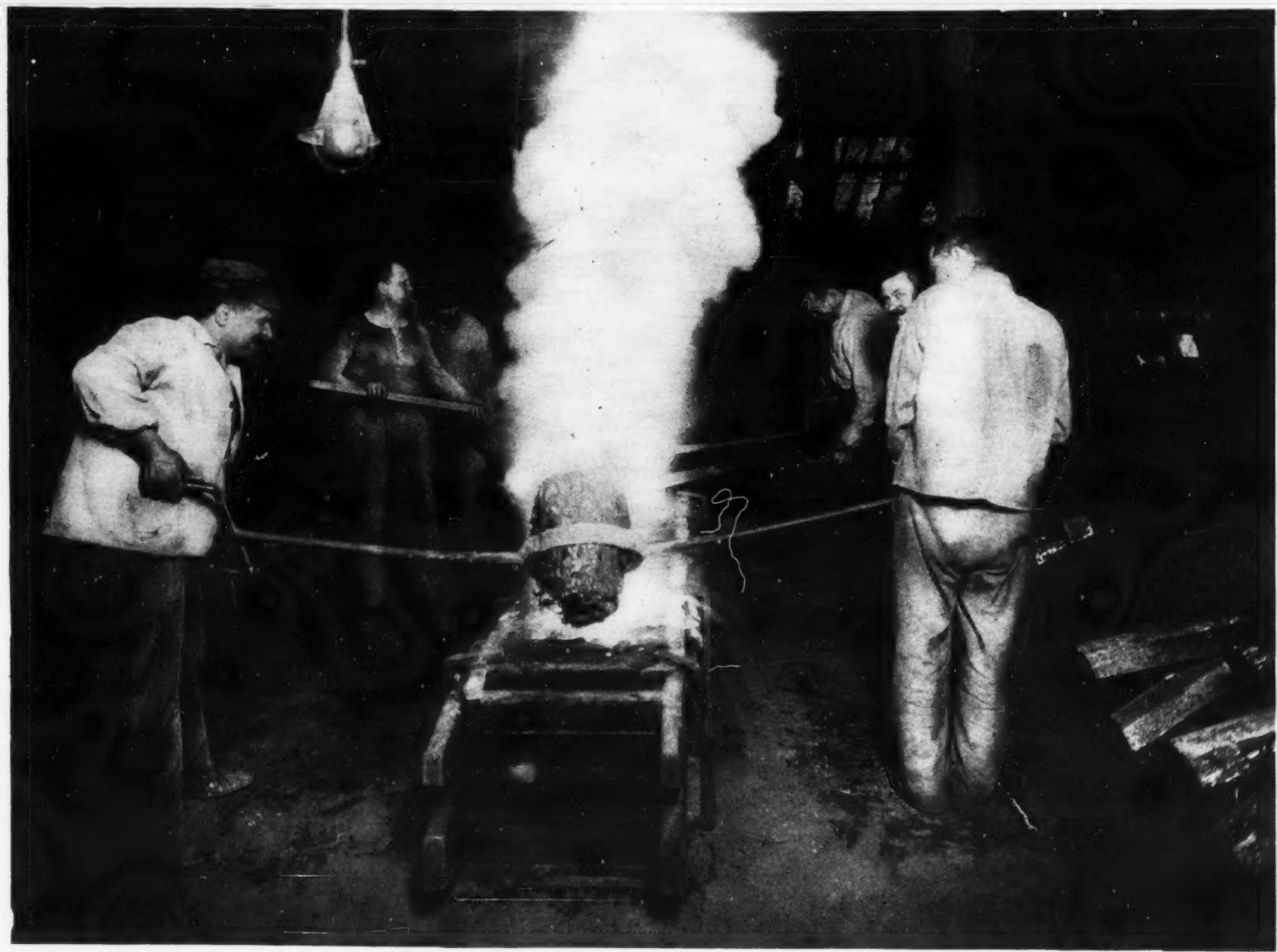
## IN THE DOLOMITES



The dazzling vertical cliffs which confront the contending armies.  
(Root Newspaper Association.)



# THE MANNER OF CASTING BRONZE MONUMENTS



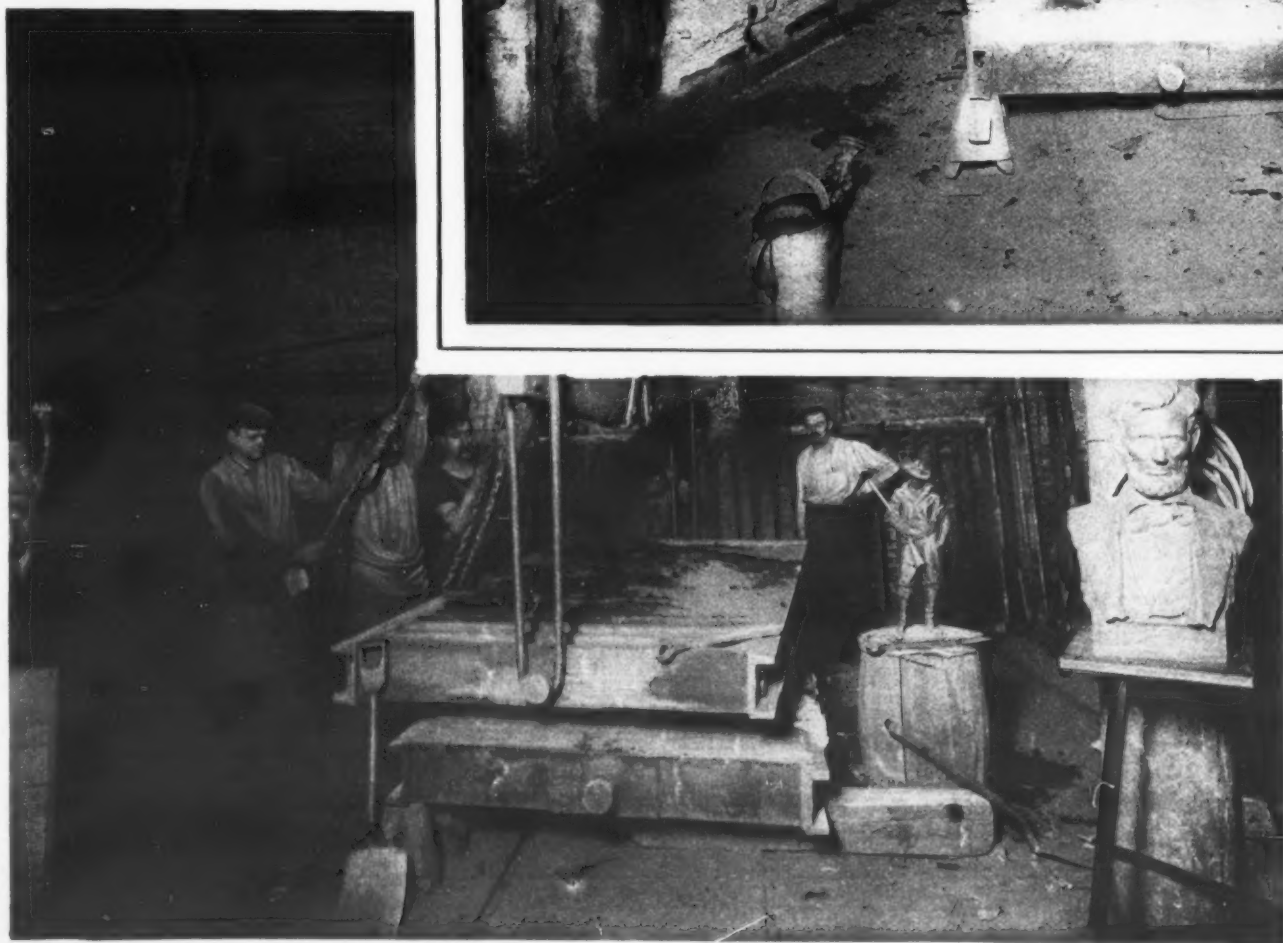
Pouring molten bronze into a mold.

**T**HE great war has aroused a deeper interest in the bronze industry, for it will leap into greater activity at its close than ever before in history.

The alloy we call "bronze" was known and used extensively many centuries ago. Before that time primitive man had laboriously fashioned sharp stones into implements to serve his



The upper half of the mold being lifted from the under.



The tablet being prepared to have the clinging sand removed by pickling.  
(Photos by Press Illustrating Service.)

needs; hence the name of the period, "Stone Age."

An analysis of pieces of bronze made in those far distant days and found in caves and on lake bottoms shows practically the same proportion of ingredients as is used today. Bronze founders throughout the ages have used practically the same formula—90 per cent. copper and 10 per cent. tin for ornamental bronzes. Since the discovery of zinc it has been found that this metal improves the mixture; the present standard is 90 parts copper, 7 parts zinc, and 3 parts tin.

The modern worker in bronze does his work in almost identically the same way as the workers of long ago. On



this continent in the early period of its history, when a few sculptors produced work, they found it necessary to send it to Europe to be cast into bronze. It was not until 1847 that any attempt at American bronze casting was attempted. The results were at first faulty, but through the persistent efforts of a succession of men—usually sculptors themselves—the results grew better and better until there is now no question of superiority in comparing the work of the foremost bronze workers of Europe and America.

In the foundry the ingredients are mixed in their correct proportion and melted. Experience tells the workmen whether the bronze is the correct temperature. If it is a dull red it will prove too cold and sluggish to pour, if a white heat it is too "thin." Either results in a poor casting.

At the proper moment the crucibles are emptied into the molds. In the case of tablets, bronze doors, medallions, &c., the casting is done in a two-piece mold. Two great iron trays are filled with sand and the plaster cast or wooden model of the result is used to make an impress of the front in one tray and of the reverse side in the other. Several feeding channels are cut in the sand, that when the two halves are fastened together the molten bronze may be poured in at one end and run quickly to all parts of the hollowed matrix.

The sand used for bronze molding is a mixture of sand and clay, and is found but in one place—in a little village just outside of Paris, France. This sand, because of its peculiar properties, makes it possible to obtain a mold that will reproduce the finest lines and markings on the sculptor's model.

After pouring in the bronze (No. 1) long cooling is necessary. Then the two parts are separated. Picture 2 shows the upper half of a mold being lifted from the under; in this case it was a bank tablet within. Picture 3 shows the tablet as it comes from the mold, with the burnt sand clinging to its sides. This sand and certain discolorations are removed by a "pickle" in acid.

Statuary molding is more difficult—a two-piece mold will not suffice, as there are deep undercuts in eyes, under collars, &c. Here the mold must be made of many sections of this sand, each carefully packed and fired. The centre of the matrix is filled with sand,



Filing away the rough spots when the figure comes from the mold.

for the bronze bust or statue must be hollow. If it were solid, the difference in the cooling of the outer and inner layers of bronze would destroy the surface. Picture 4 shows a workman assisting a fountain piece—"Duck Baby"—from its chrysalis of sand. Rough seams where the feeding channels joined must be filed away in a careful manner.

With colossal figures or groups the work must be done in sections. Picture 5 is in the assembling room of the great bronze foundry, showing huge bronze casts which will form the bronze fountain entitled "Pan and the Spirit of Music," to be erected in Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, Penn. The sculptor is Victor D. Brenner; in the background can be seen the lower part of the model of Daniel Chester French's statue of the "Republic," the original of which stood in the grounds of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. This colossal replica will be cast during the coming Winter, and then erected on the Chicago lake front.

The large pieces are wired and soldered together, the surface is cleaned and finished as in the case of tablets, and sometimes the surface is tinted with chemicals. At length the work is ready for shipment, as in Picture 6. Here we see the statue of General Ord and the tablet which will adorn the pedestal. These will be seen in the Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss. At the right of the pictures stands Anton Schaaf, sculptor of the statue.



Completed bronze statue of General Ord.



The assembling room in a bronze foundry.



Preparing the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Goshen, N. Y.



THE CAMERA CATCHES AN EXPLODING SHELL



This shell was fired by the Austrians into the Italian line in the Alps.  
(Reprinted from Newspaper Association.)



## SCOTS AND EAST INDIANS IN TRENCHES



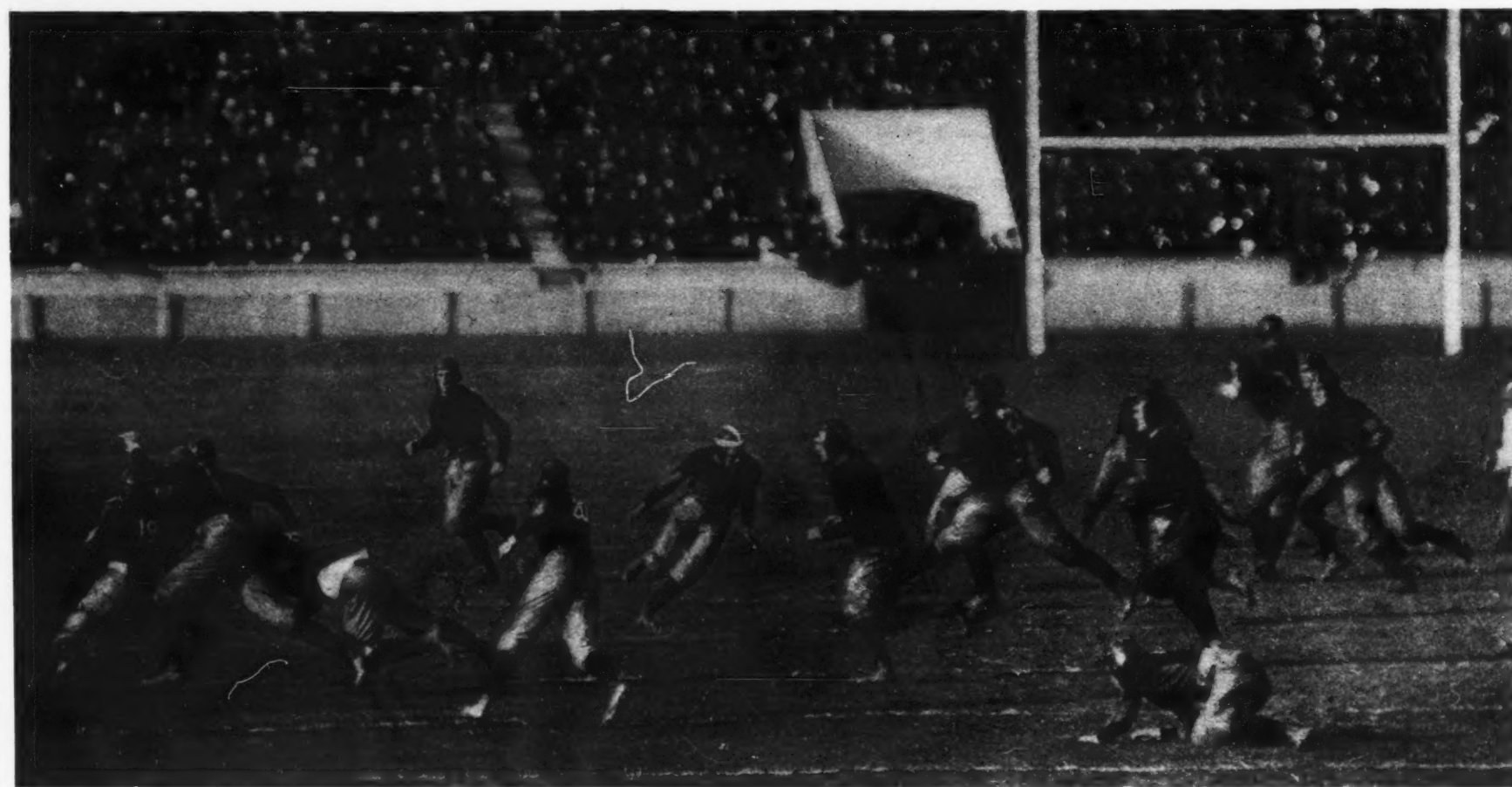
Highlanders and Dogras in a trench on the front line.



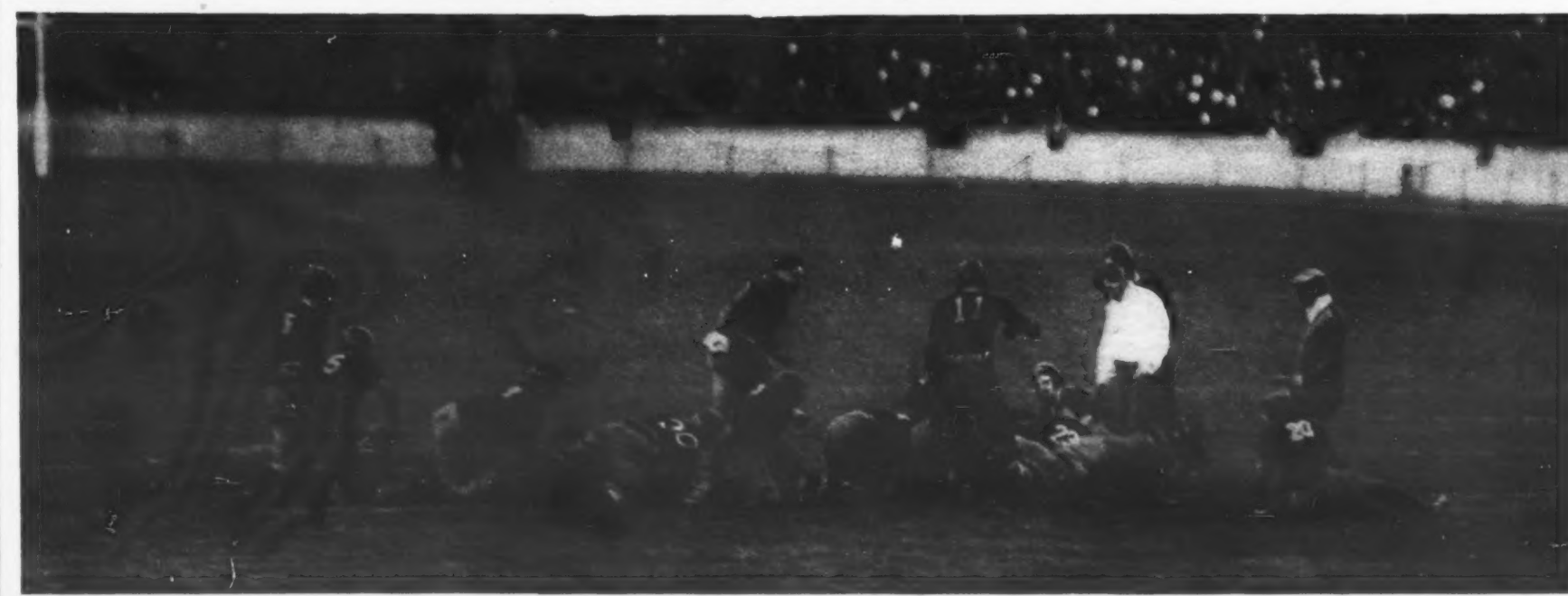
# THE YALE-PRINCETON FOOTBALL GAME



General view of the Palmer Stadium at Princeton on November 18th, when 40,000 persons witnessed the defeat of Princeton by Yale: 10 to 0.



LeGore (19) of Yale intercepts a forward pass which gave Yale her touchdown.



The touchdown, LeGore under the heap.



# ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TITLED BEAUTIES



A BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN COUNTESS

Lady Newborough, formerly Grace Bruce Carr of Louisville, Ky. She was a poor girl; her sister married the famous silk manufacturer, Cheney, and on his death moved to England, taking her sister along. It is stated that Lord Kitchener was a suitor of the widow.



A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH COUNTESS.

♦ The Viscountess Combermere, one of the most beautiful ladies of the English aristocracy.



MRS. INEZ MILHOLLAND BOISSEVAIN.

The beautiful suffrage worker and lawyer who is lying critically ill ♦ at Los Angeles, Cal.



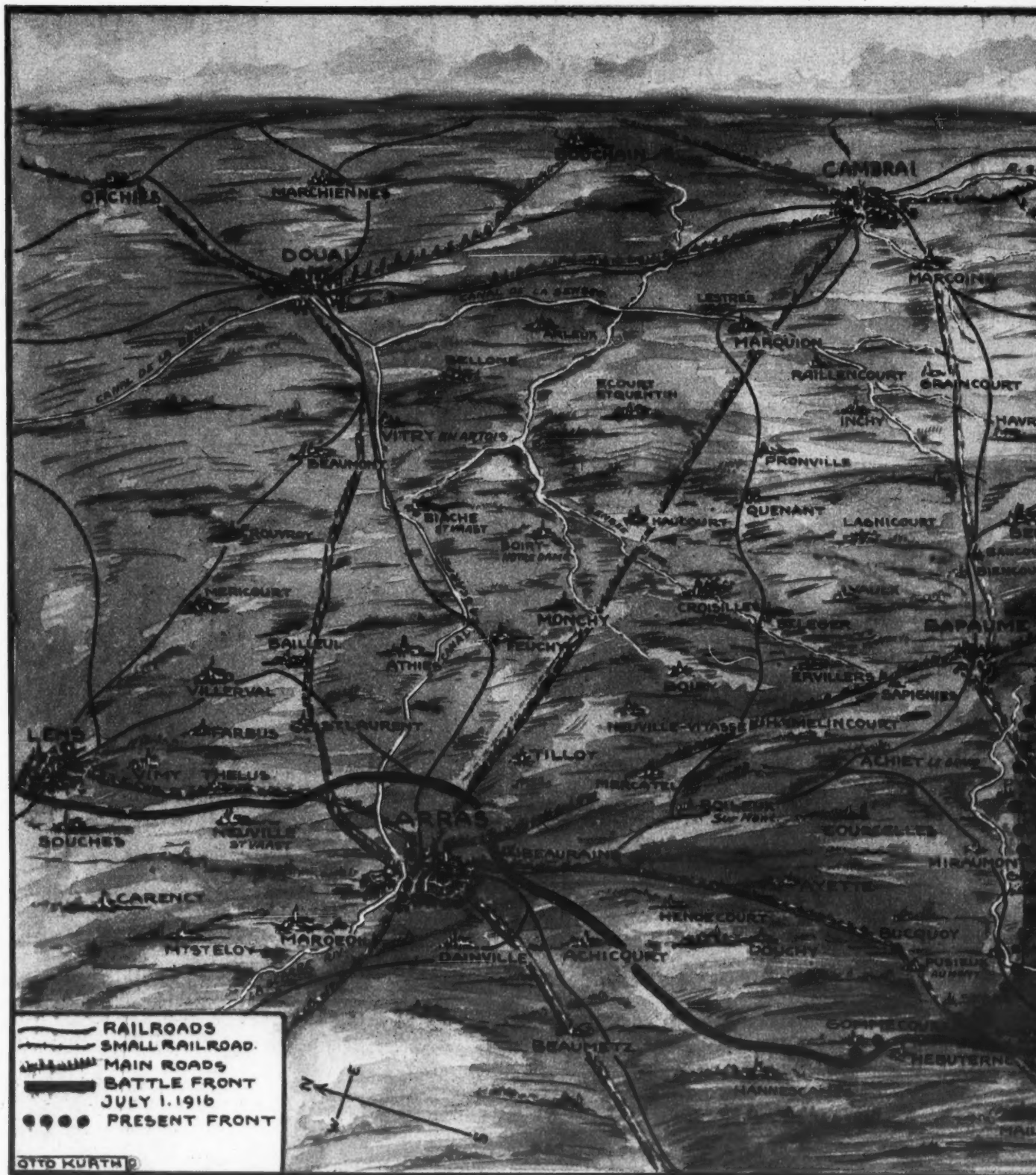
HELEN KELLER IS NOT TO WED.

Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb and blind woman, announces that she will not wed. Miss Keller is on the right, Mrs. Macy her mentor and patron on the left.

(Photos, Underwood & Underwood.)



# THE BATTLEFIELD IN N



The map covers the region of the present Anglo-French offensive. The darker tinted portion within the arc is to be reached by the Allies in the present offensive is the strongly fortified cities of Cambrai, St. Quentin and Valenciennes, through the centre. The small map in the lower right-hand corner shows the position of the main front.

*Drawn for The New York Times*

Drawn for The New York Times



# NORTHEASTERN FRANCE



The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, published every week by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York. Subscription rate, \$1.25 for three months; \$5.00 for a year. Copyright, 1916, by The New York Times Company. Entered at the Post Office and with the Post Office Department of Canada as second-class matter.

... from Gommecourt, near Albert, to Lihons shows the gains made since July 1, 1916. Apparently the goal sought was Quentin and La Fere. The Ancre is on the north of the recaptured territory; the Somme weaves its way through the corner shows the relation of the battlefield to the rest of France.

Times Mid-Week Pictorial; © 1916.